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Nurserymen and Landscape Contractors



*Builders of Beauty
Bringers of Bounty*

BERRIES, PECANS
SURE-BEARING FRUIT TREES
EVERGREENS, FLOWERING SHRUBS
ROSES, SHADE TREES

RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY

1875

AUSTIN, TEXAS

1941



NEW OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSE

Above is a picture of our new office and packing house at 4525 Guadalupe Street, on the main Highway leading north from Austin. Our plant permits safe and economical handling of trees and plants and is conveniently located for visitors and customers.

For sixty-six years of active nursery work (1875-1941), we have always tried to grow the best and give full satisfaction with every purchase. Our business is now in the hands of the fourth generation of our family.

Information is gladly given on tree and plant problems.

RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY NURSEYMEN AND LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

J. M. RAMSEY, President

M. P. RAMSEY, Sec'y-Treas.

Austin, Texas

Business Notices

1. Shipping Season extends from about November 15 to April 15.

Texas State certificate of inspection is attached to every shipment.

2. **GUARANTEE.** We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition, of our stock, and beg to be notified if it is otherwise. Complaint must be made on receipt of goods. We also guarantee every plant to be healthy and true to name. If any should prove not to be, we will return amount paid for such, or furnish another tree. But it is agreed and understood that we shall not be liable to purchaser for further claim or damage.

3. **TERMS OF SALE.** Cash with order or C.O.D., unless otherwise agreed beforehand. We accept checks.

4. Customer pays express or freight. Prices have been reduced to make this to the advantage of the buyer. Add ten per cent of amount of order to cover postage and extra packing for parcel post shipment.

Parcel Post shipment of large numbers of trees can be made; in fact, all trees and plants, except Pecan larger than four feet, Shade Trees, and Evergreens B. & B., that is, taken up with ball of earth.

5. Replacement of trees or plants that die within six months after being planted will be made at half price, provided reasonable care be given them.

6. **SELECTION OF VARIETIES.** Unless particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave selection to us, as we know the needs of all

sections, and will select the best. If we are out of a variety ordered, we will substitute another as good or better, unless requested not to do so.

7. Call on us for information about horticultural problems.

8. **LANDSCAPE SERVICE** will be provided to help those who may not know what to plant, or how to arrange for best effect.

9. **TRANSPORTATION.** Express and parcel post are the means mostly used, but for larger shipments freight service is now fast and economical, whether by railroad or truck line. Delivery also is available by our own trucks for considerable distances.

10. **PRUNING.** Most trees and plants require pruning when planted. We will prune ready for planting if requested. Plants sent by parcel post are always pruned somewhat.

Transportation costs on bare-root trees and plants (fruit trees, roses, shades, small flowering shrubs, etc.) are small, but if the customer wants us to prepay the charges, please add ten per cent to your order if to be shipped anywhere in Texas and fifteen per cent if to adjoining States.

B&B trees (Balled and Burlapped—taken up with ball of earth around roots) vary in weight to such an extent that we cannot give a definite per cent for prepayment, but our prices are low enough to justify shipping for considerable distance. When requested, we shall be glad to give estimate or guaranty of transportation cost.

Ramsey's Peaches for Texas and the Southwest

With most people, the PEACH is the favorite fruit. It may well be called the QUEEN OF FRUITS. Fortunate it is that in all parts of Texas and the Southwest, peaches can be grown; and, in the more adapted Peach section, the finest fruit that can be produced in the world.

Successful Peach and Plum growing depends greatly on the selection of proper varieties. Texas and other parts of the Southwest of similar latitude give as wide a range of variety requirements as the territory from the Gulf Coast to the most Northern States.

Therefore we give below lists of proper Peach varieties for the different sections. It is necessary to confine selection to these varieties for best results.

Best Peaches for South and Southwest Texas, and Gulf Coast

Bestmay	Early Rose	Japan Dwarf	Luttichau	Pallas
Bestjune	Frank	Leona	Mamie Ross	Smith
Chilow	Hobson		Montopolis	Smith Indian

Best Peaches for North, East and Central Texas, and Below Foot of Plains

Annabel	Chilow	Henrietta	Leona	Slappy
Augbert	Early Rose	Hobson	Mayflower	Smith
Barbara	Early Wheeler	J. H. Hale	Mamie Ross	Stinson
Bestmay	Elberta	Luttichau	Montopolis	Smith Indian
Bestjune	Frank	Indian Cling	Octoberta	Tena
Carman	Gov. Lanham		Pallas	Williams

Best Peaches for the Plains

Annabel	Early Wheeler	Gov. Lanham	Leona	Octoberta
Augbert	Elberta	Henrietta	Mayflower	Slappy
Chilow	Frank	J. H. Hale	Mamie Ross	Stinson

TEXAS VARIETIES OF PEACHES

Few people realize how many good varieties of Peaches are of strictly Texas origin. In describing varieties, we often want to say, "This is the Best". There is hardly ONE best variety. All good kinds have superior points. But we can truthfully say that the following lists of Peaches, of Texas origin, introduced by our Nursery, during the lifetime of F. T. Ramsey, and by the late J. W. Stubenrauch, are not surpassed. In fact, they will make a complete orchard anywhere. See descriptions following.

Introduced by Ramsey's Nursery

Annabel	Leona
Bestjune	Octoberta
Bestmay	Smith Indian
Chilow	Williams
Gov. Lanham	

Introduced by J. W. Stubenrauch

Barbara	Frank
Carman	Tena

DORMANT-BUDDED FRUIT TREES

Our fruit trees have two year old roots, and one year old tops, the best possible age for transplanting. These are in contrast to JUNE-BUDDED trees, which have roots eight months old and tops five months and which we do not consider strong enough for most parts of the Southwest.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PEACHES

Dates of ripening given are the average at Austin, but these will vary several days to several weeks, according to the year and location.

F. Indicates Freestone.
C. Indicates Cling.
S. C. Indicates Semi-Cling.

See Planting, Pruning, Spraying Directions in Back of Catalogue.

Grow Peaches for Table and Market



A Cluster of Leona Peaches

PEACHES

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	2.00	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	3.00	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	4.00	27.50

Ask for prices on larger quantity.

May-June Peaches

BESTMAY. F. May 20. Origin, Fayette County, Texas. Most prolific, extra early large peach. Best shipper, as fruit is bright red all over ten days before ripe. For Central and South Texas, it has no equal.

JAPAN DWARF. F. May 25. Dwarfish tree. Meat partly red, sure bearer.

MAYFLOWER. F. May 25. Fruit good, medium size, white, almost covered with red. Extra good flavor for early variety.

EARLY WHEELER. C. May 30. (Also called Red Bird.) Extra high quality early peach, specially for North and Northwest Texas. Not recommended farther south.

June Peaches

EARLY ROSE. C. June 10. Good size, bright red, delicious and good shipper. An excellent quality early peach.

SLAPPY. F. June 20. Yellow, large, fine home and commercial variety.

LUTTICHAU. F. June 25. Medium size, sweet, Honey type. White, with pink cheek. Surest bearer. Trees have gone through two late heavy frosts, which killed fruit of other kinds, but did not injure Luttichau. Every home orchard should have it.

BESTJUNE. S. C. June 28. One of the best flavored, high quality peaches and one of our favorites, particularly for home orchard. Large fruit, light color, with red cheek. Regular and prolific bearer.

July Peaches

CARMAN. S. C. July 1. Similar to Mamie Ross. A standard home and commercial variety. Good size, white with red cheek.

PALLAS. F. July 1. Medium size, white, deliciously sweet. Regular, heavy bearer.

SMITH. F. July 1. Surest bearer we know. Another of the Honey or Pallas strain. Medium size, extra sweet. White, with red skin.

HOBSON. C. July 5. Fruit large, white and red, of best flavor. Sure, heavy bearer, with firm meat, making it most desirable commercial market variety, as well as for home orchard. This is one variety we recommend in every orchard in all the sections indicated above.

MAMIE ROSS. S. C. July 5. Large, white and red, prolific. The well-known, old reliable variety.

LEONA. F. July 8. Large, yellow with red cheek, like Elberta in color and size. The name of F. T. Ramsey should live for many generations because of his introduction of this magnificent peach, which carries the Elberta type farther South than any other variety. It succeeds from the Coast to the Plains, but is best in the Central and North Texas belt.



Fruit Trees in bloom. View of 150-acre orchard of peach and plum trees near Luling, Texas. Trees grown by Ramsey's Austin Nursery.

July Peaches (continued)

TENA. F. July 10. Yellow, similar to Elberta in shape and color. High quality, excellent for canning and all purposes.

CHILOW. C. July 10-15. Pure yellow, with very slight tinge of red on cheek. Fruit large, of unusual and unexcelled fragrance and flavor, by which any one will soon be able to identify Chilow with eyes closed.

ELBERTA. F. July 10-15. Well-known standard, universal variety. Good in Central Texas and farther north. Large, yellow flesh, red cheek. Good shipper.

MONTOPOLIS. F. July 10-15. White or creamy flesh, red at seed, with bright red coloring on outside. Distinguished by regular bearing and high quality of fruit.

ANNABEL. F. July 15. Extra large, gorgeous red and yellow combination, of high quality and flavor. A queen among peach queens; a surprise in any orchard.

GOV. LANHAM. C. July 15. One of the largest and most beautiful fruits. Yellow, with bright red shadings.

J. H. HALE. F. July 15. Yellow with red cheek, large, excellent flavor. Commercial variety for Central and North Texas.

FRANK. C. July 15-20. Large yellow cling, sweet, firm. One of the best varieties for home and commercial growing, it is being planted by thousands. We can make special prices on large quantities.

SMITH INDIAN. C. July 20. Red flesh, juicy, of good size. An Indian of extra quality.

BARBARA. F. July 25-30. Large yellow freestone, ripening after Frank. Heavy bearer and all-around profitable variety.

August Peaches

INDIAN CLING. C. Aug. 1. Medium size; red meat. Old-fashioned Indian.

AUGBERT. F. Aug. 5-10. Yellow, resembling Elberta, but later. Prolific and of high quality.

September Peaches

WILLIAMS. C. September 1. Yellow, prolific, sure-bearing cling that originated in Austin.

HENRIETTA. C. Sept. 5. Flesh yellow, juicy and firm. Fruit large.

October Peaches

OCTOBERTA. F. Oct. 1. Like a fine Elberta, but one of the latest peaches.

STINSON. C. Oct. 10. White, with red cheek. Large, fine fruit in its proper territory, from Central Texas west and north.

Plums---for Cooking and Canning they are Delicious

PLUMS

See Planting Directions on last pages of this catalogue.

Plums often bear at two years after planting, and are generally earlier in the season than Peaches. They are an ideal fruit for jelly, canning, preserving, and many varieties are most delicious for eating fresh.

As in the case of Peaches, it is necessary to select proper varieties for the different sections. For fifty years we have been regarded as authority on Plum varieties, and give below our preferred list of varieties selected out of nearly two hundred that we have tested.

Best Plums for South and Southwest Texas, and Gulf Coast

Advance	Gonzales	Santa Rosa	Six Weeks
Bruce	Methley	Satsuma	Wickson
Burbank	Nona	Shiro	

Best Plums for North, East, and Central Texas, and Below Foot of Plains.

Advance	Gold	Nona	Satsuma
America	Golden Beauty	Omaha	Shiro
Bruce	Gonzales	Pool's Pride	Six Weeks
Burbank	Methley	Santa Rosa	Wickson
Eagle			

Best Plums for the Plains

Advance	Bruce	Golden Beauty	Omaha	Six Weeks
America	Eagle	Gold	Pool's Pride	

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	3.00	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	4.00	27.50

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantity.



Full crop of fruit on Bruce Plum Tree, second spring after being planted.

May-June Plums

ADVANCE. Also called Six Weeks. May 25. Very large, firm, bright red. Tree robust.

METHLEY. May 25. From South Africa. Large, four inches and more in circumference, with greenish red skin and brilliant red flesh of a peculiar, delightful sweetness. The best flavored early plum. Excellent shipper.

SIX WEEKS. May 25. Same as Advance.

BRUCE. June 1. From Donley County, Texas. Extra large, bright red. One of the best all-around plums in existence. Tree strong grower, healthy, prolific. Successful in all sections. Every orchard should contain Bruce.

June Plums

GONZALES. June 15-20. Brilliant red, with pleasing sweetness and juiciness of a good old Wild Goose. Good keeper and shipper.

SANTA ROSA. June 20. Magnificent, large, rich color of dark red. Flesh reddish near skin, amber toward seed. Most excellent plum for eating and all purposes. Firm; good shipper.

SHIRO. June 20. Large, yellow, good keeper. One of prettiest and most delicious fruits known.

SATSUMA. June 25. Large, red meated, firm, delicious.

BURBANK. June 28. Fruit large, firm, red. Tree young and very heavy bearer. Fruit should be thinned one-third to one-half when developed.

July Plums

AMERICA. July 1. Fruit medium size; tree enormously productive. Yellow until fully ripe, then red. Fine flavor, and good for all purposes.

GOLD. July 1. Above medium size, glowing yellow, with some red. Sure bearer. Another all-purpose plum.

EXCELSIOR. July 1-5. Purplish red, with greenish flesh; large. One of the best for Central and South Texas.

NONA. July 5. Large, bright red. Flesh yellow, juicy, of high quality. Sure bearer.

EAGLE. July 10. Red, medium size. Heavy bearer. Fine for jelly. Extra good in Northwest Texas.

POOL'S PRIDE. July 10-15. Red, medium size, oblong, most prolific. Specially adapted in Northwest Texas.

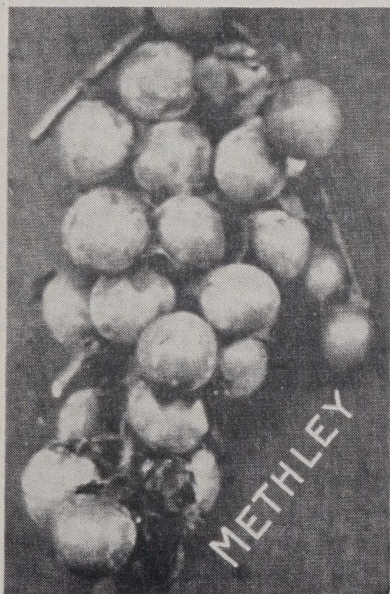
WICKSON. July 10. Tree upright grower. Fruit large, firm, red, heart-shape. Flesh yellow, good flavor.

OMAHA. July 15. Large red, with red-dish flesh. Tree very hardy. Particularly adapted in West and Northwest Texas.

August-September Plum

GOLDEN BEAUTY. August-September. Small to medium, yellow when ripe. Good quality for late plum, especially fine for cooking.

Methley Plum, Ripe May 25



CHERRIES

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00	38.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00

Cherries are successful in Northwest Texas, and some parts of North Texas, but should not be planted farther south. See Plum-Cherry Hybrids preceding. These are good farther south.

DYEHOUSE. Dark red, nearly black, acid. Extra good.

EARLY RICHMOND. Early, bright red, acid. Tree strong grower.

MONTMORENCY. Later in ripening. Large, red, acid.

NECTARINES

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$18.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.50	25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	30.00

Nectarines are Peaches, but have smooth skin like that of Plums. Fruit has the delicious flavor of the Honey-type of Peaches, ripening in June and July. Customers, who have had our good varieties of Nectarines, have insisted that we should call more attention to them in our catalogue, because their value is not generally known. They are specially good in all parts except out on the Plains.

BRECK. Originated in Austin. A duplicate of the Honey Peach in size, shape, and delicious quality. Does not crack open.

DAVIS. Originated in Austin. Equal to the other good varieties.

WILKINSON. From near Corpus Christi. Young and heavy bearer. Has all good qualities.

PLUM-CHERRY HYBRIDS

Prices, Same as for Plum

These are crosses between Cherry and Plum, and partake of the flavor and characteristics of both. They are good in North and West Texas. Opata and Sapa are also recommended in Central Texas.

COMPASS. June-July. Fruit medium, dark red; excellent for cooking. Tree hardy and prolific.

OPATA. June-July. Excellent flavor; dark, purplish-red skin, with flesh varying from greenish-red to purple.

SAPA. July 5. Fruit medium large, dark, purplish-red skin and flesh. Tree dwarfish, young bearer.



FIGS

Small RAMSEY FIG tree, less than one year old, loaded with fruit.
Large RAMSEY FIG tree, photo taken in December. During the summer and fall \$15.00 worth of fruit was sold from this tree.

Figs should be planted more extensively. In South Texas, where tops are not often killed back by cold weather, it is best to prune the trees to a single stem or body about one foot high. In other sections, where tops are frozen back frequently, let several stems or sprouts come from the roots. Ramsey and Magnolia Figs will fruit every year on the new wood, but Celestial requires two years' growth.

	Each	Dozen	100
Ramsey Fig	\$.40	\$4.00	\$27.50
Other Varieties30	3.00	20.00

CELESTIAL. July. The little blue fig, sweetest of all, very hardy.

MAGNOLIA. July to September. Large pale green or white. The well-known varie-

ty of South Texas. Bears at one year old. Sometimes called Neverfail.

RAMSEY. June to October. A seedling grown from one of our Lemon fig trees. Color, brownish yellow. This fig does not crack open in wet weather. Always bears first year. Medium to large. Most prolific, bearing continuously from June till frost. Flavor excellent. Successful farther north than any other variety. In the Ramsey Fig we have introduced one of the most valuable horticultural creations of this generation.

Since the introduction of the Ramsey Fig, we have never had enough trees for the demand, and hundreds of buyers have been disappointed in not getting them every year. We have a good supply of trees now, but feel sure that all will be sold before the season is over. Therefore, we suggest placing order as soon as possible.

APPLES

In certain parts of West-Central Texas, in North Texas and the Plains, apples are entirely successful. For Central and South Texas, we have introduced the HELM APPLE that produces profitable crops regularly. It is among the best for the real apple sections, and extends apple growing far south of Austin.

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$18.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.50	24.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	30.00

DELICIOUS. Fall. Fruit large, conical in shape, beautiful, blushed and striped with red. This is a high quality apple, and is successful farther south than any other kind, except Helm, Fogle and Peron.

HELM. Summer. Originated in Lee County, Texas, and introduced by us. The best apple for extreme southern planting. Entirely successful at Austin and farther south. One of very best farther north in good apple territory. Bears young, often in second year. Fruit is large, of typical round apple-shape, red, with white specks. Flesh is cream color, of excellent quality. It is well known in many Southern States, especially Florida.

JONATHAN. Winter. Bright red; prolific; popular market variety.

RED JUNE. An old standard, red, summer apple. Fruit medium size; tree heavy bearer.

TRANSCENDANT CRAB APPLE. July. Attractive yellow, splashed with red. Beautiful for flowers and good for fruit.

WINESAP. Fall. Medium size; solid red; high quality.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Summer. Medium size; yellow.

MULBERRY

Every farm should have Mulberry trees about the back yard, and where the chickens run. They make a quick, long-lived shade, and produce abundance of fruit. They commence to ripen before peaches and plums and continue six to eight weeks.

PRICES

	Each	Dozen
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.50	\$5.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	7.50

BLACK ENGLISH. April and May. Luxuriant grower, bearing at two years after planting, with large fruit.

HICKS. April and May. Tree extra hardy; almost everbearing.

APRICOT

Apricots do especially well planted in back yards, or where they are cultivated only with hoe or spading fork, keeping down weeds and grass, and also in well-kept orchards. Fruit failures are due largely to the late frosts.

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$18.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.50	24.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	30.00

CLUSTER. June 20. Originated in our orchard over fifty years ago. Vigorous and hardy, of beautiful, symmetrical growth, heavy bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, with occasional fleck of red. Excellent quality.

EARLY GOLDEN. July 1. Large, beautiful, yellow, delicious.

MOORPARK. June. Large, orange, with red cheek.

CHINESE JUJUBE
(Zizyphus)

A fruit from the high interior of China. Adapted in all kinds of soil from the Gulf Coast to the Central States. Tree is very hardy, slightly resembling the Prickly Ash, of upright growth, extremely ornamental. Leaves rich, glossy green.

Fruit is chocolate colored; of different shapes, round and oblong; of the texture of an apple, and of a flavor comparable to nothing else, and can be eaten fresh, preserved, cured as dates or candied. Ripens from July to October.

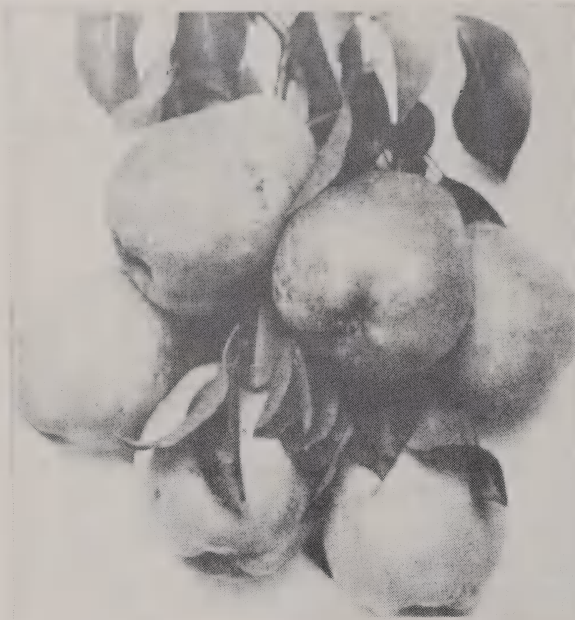
For real quality and size, we recommend the improved variety called LANG. Trees from the seedlings or sucker plants will vary in size and shape, although of good quality. Such trees are as ornamental as the better variety.

Seedling, or sucker plants.

PRICES

	Each	Dozen
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.75
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00

LANG JUJUBE. Improved variety. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$10.00.



Kieffer

KIEFFER. September. The universal pear for America. Robust, handsome tree; fruit large and of good quality when ripe. Surest bearer; fruit of beautiful yellow color.

LECONTE. July. Medium, bell-shape. Creamy yellow, with blush. Nearest approach to good eating pear in most of Texas.

NOTE: Except for Bartlett, whose range is limited, most successful pears are hard, and make the finest preserves. But if picked with cotton gloves on hands, wrapped in paper and stored in cool place, the fruit will become mellow and delicious and keep for a long time.

From T. H. R., San Antonio, Texas:

Trees were received in due time and were very satisfactory. In fact, the 100 Leona Peach trees had the best root system I ever saw trees have. I do not expect the loss of a single tree.

PEARS

Pears, as a rule, do not come into bearing until five or six years after planting, but live longer than any other fruit trees, except perhaps Apples. Pears, however, will not thrive in soil infested with root rot, the fungus that kills cotton. Otherwise, they are good in all soils. Tops should be cut back every winter somewhat for two or three years, to make more spreading growth.

Pears, Figs, and Berries will do better on low, poorly drained land than other fruits.

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00	38.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00

BARTLETT. July. Well-known, old pear of fine quality. Does best in western and northern parts of Texas, and should not be planted in South Texas, or to much extent in Central Texas.

DOUGLAS. Sept.-Oct. Fruit medium size, yellow tinged with red. Mellow when ripe. Tree, strong and healthy, bears young.

GARBER. August. Tree most vigorous grower; fruit large, firm. A fairly good eating pear.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Some of these should be planted by almost every family. Fruit large, often ten inches around, yellow or red, ripening August to October. Trees very ornamental. Trees should be planted two inches deeper than in nursery. Cut tops back half way or more, and mound soil up on stems six inches or more above level of ground. **Each, 50c; per dozen, \$5.00; per 100, \$30.00.**

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, pointed. Flesh yellow, skin red.

HYAKUME. Large, round. Skin, orange-red; flesh, brown. Very sweet.

TANE NASHI. Large, oblong. Orange-red skin; yellow flesh. Almost seedless.

TRIUMPH. Medium, round, red. Becomes edible on tree before frost.

YEMON. Large, flat, tomato-shape, yellow, Good quality.

From R. C. G., Seguin, Texas:

The BESTMAY Peach we got from you is the best early peach we know of. The BESTJUNE is a little soft for market, but a good home peach. Your LEONA is a tribute to your Father's memory. Your trees make better growth with us than from any other nursery.

Every Orchard Should Have Ramsey's Pecan Trees

PECANS

There is scarcely another investment that offers as large and sure returns as the pecan. In ten years a grove is worth a fortune. It is a good investment, safe life insurance, a great legacy.

Improved varieties will begin to bear in three to five years after being planted, and in eight to ten years the production is highly profitable.

Proper distance for planting is 40 to 60 feet. In rich land, trees should be 60 feet each way. Fruit trees planted among the pecan trees will give quick and increased returns from the land, and be past their prime when the pecans come into good bearing.

Following are number per acre:

30 by 60 ft., 24 trees 40 by 40 ft., 27 trees
50 by 50 ft., 17 trees 60 by 60 ft., 12 trees

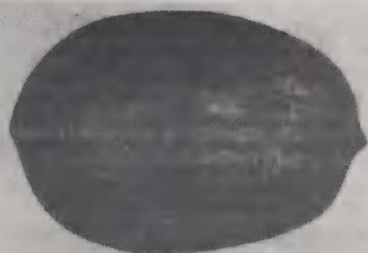
When planted, tops should be cut back about one-third. Set trees two or three inches deeper than they stood in nursery. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then in center of the hole run down with a post hole digger at least eighteen inches deeper. The larger the holes, the better. Pack soil firmly in hole before watering. Give all water the soil will take, and pack slightly again. Next, mound dry soil over the wet and up on stems of trees a foot or more. In dry weather, trees should be watered well every ten days the first summer, but be sure that the water soaks down to ends of roots. The secret of making trees live is to plant good trees and water properly the first summer.

The pecan will grow in all kinds of soil. The better the soil, the better it will grow.

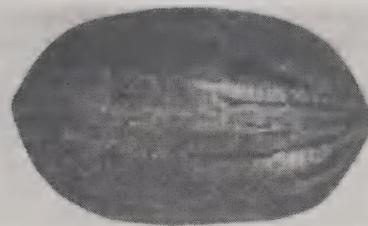
East of a line from Austin to Dallas, the Eastern varieties should be planted. West of such line, the Western varieties in a general way are preferred, although the Eastern are also good there, and on low valley land are sometimes better.

Budded and Grafted Pecans

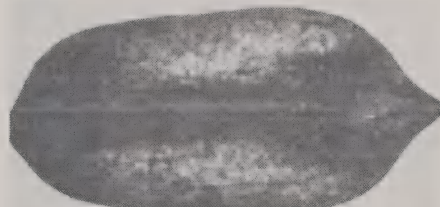
In planting such trees, one knows they will bear the kind of nuts described. All varieties listed may be termed thin-shell pecans. Some have extra thin shells, others medium. None has thick shells. There is no special advantage in the extra thin.



Success



Stuart



Western Schley

PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.85	\$ 8.50	\$ 60.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	10.00	70.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	12.50	90.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	15.00	105.00
6 to 7 feet.....	1.75	18.00	120.00

Eastern Varieties

DELMAS. Large, slightly elongated. Scores high on all points.

SCHLEY. Above medium size, elongated. Extra thin shell and plump meat. High quality.

STUART. Regular bearer, not always heavy. Large, plump, slightly elongated.

SUCCESS. One of the best all-around pecans. Large, very plump, slightly elongated.

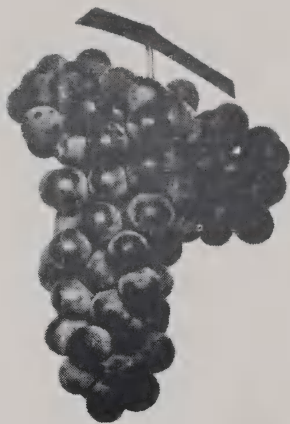
Western Varieties

BURKETT. Large, almost round, thin shell, excellent quality.

HALBERT. Almost round, medium size. Shell thin, tree prolific. Good on upland.

WESTERN SCHLEY. Resembles the Eastern Schley. Thin shell, extra quality.

Ramsey's Grapes Are Adapted



Herbemonte

GRAPES

American

The American varieties are those native to our country, including their hybrids and crosses. See information below about training and spraying. Grapes do best on sandy soil with clay foundation, and must have soil free of root-rot, which kills cotton. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

BLACK SPANISH. July. Medium to small, black berry; large bunch. Hardy.

CARMAN. July. Dark red, almost black, fine quality. Fruit large. One of the very best varieties in the South.

CONCORD. July. Large, blue-black. Commercial grape of the North. Good in North and Northwest Texas.

EDNA. July. Hardy, white, delicious grape. A wonder over the Southwest.

ELLEN SCOTT. July. Violet; delightful flavor. Ranks high.

HERBEMONT. July. Medium size; black. Delicious when thoroughly ripe. Vine robust and long-lived. Excellent for arbors.

MOORE'S EARLY. June. Vigorous vine; fruit large, black, early.

NIAGARA. July 1. Large, amber-white, high quality. Excellent for arbors.

Vinifera

These are the California varieties and are succeeding in parts of Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Not adapted in other parts.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. Greenish yellow.

FLAME TOKAY. Bunches large and compact. Berries, large, light red.

How to Train American Grape Vines

Set a post 6½ feet long in ground 2 feet deep, placing cross arm 2 feet long on each post 2½ feet above ground, and another cross arm at top. Place posts 20 feet apart, in rows, and run strings of wire on cross arms from post to post, 4 strings in all. Tie the single stem of vine up between these wires, the branches of the vine then forming on these wires an arbor, shading fruit and vine, and being easily pruned and sprayed. Prune heavily in February, before sap starts, after first year, leaving two or three eyes or buds of the last season's growth on each new shoot.

Training Vinifera Grapes

These should be pruned back so as to form thick bodies or trunks three to four feet high, with short, heavy branches, and not allowed to form vine on trellis or other support. Pruning severely every year is necessary.

BERRIES

See Planting Directions Below.

No farm or city garden should be without a patch of black or dewberries. These are the surest crops that can be grown, and produce fruit the second Spring after planting, and the most per square foot of space. They pay more per acre than anything else, while the expense of working and marketing is low. They ripen in the Spring, while the weather is cool and pleasant for preserving and making jams and jellies.

All varieties do well on sandy soil. Haupt and McDonald are the best for black land.

Haupt will pollinize McDonald and make it bear heavily. No other variety is needed to pollinize Haupt. Large, old plants frequently produce two gallons of fruit and more. Carefully kept records of production have shown gross amount of \$700 to \$1,000 per acre, and net profit of \$300 to \$600.

Planting

Before planting, ground should be plowed and harrowed or spaded up and put in best condition possible. In large plantings, furrows may be opened and cross checked with plow.

Plants should be cut back, leaving top of only a few inches above root, and then should be set in ground deeper than they were in nursery, letting only an inch or two of top remain above ground.

Pruning

After the second year's growth, particular attention should be given blackberry and dewberry plants. After fruit is gathered in Spring, cut out all the growth of preceding year. At this time there will be long canes or shoots of new growth, which will produce fruit the following Spring. If this new growth is abundant it should be cut back one-half.

Sometimes the new growth interferes with picking the fruit, and it may be cut back at the time; but it is better to wait until it is more mature. A good rain or irrigation for the plants after pruning will be beneficial. Such pruning may be done as late as first of August, but sooner is preferred.

Above directions apply to all black and dewberries.

In case of Haupt and McDonald Blackberries, which make vigorous growth, we cut off all tops, old and new growth, with hoe or mowing machine, a few inches above ground, soon after fruit is gathered. It will be sufficient to give this severe pruning once every two years, but if plants make strong growth, it may be done every year.

Proper pruning gives more and better berries, and allows better cultivation.

Grow Berries for Sure Profit

BLACKBERRIES

DALLAS. Early to mid-season. Heavy bearer; fruit medium size. **Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50; per 1000, \$20.00.**

HAUPT. May 1 to June 1. It is difficult to conceive of anything the equal of this berry. Cross between dewberry and blackberry, originating in Wharton County, Texas. Never fails to bear full of large, sweet, luscious fruit. We have selected and propagated the best, and now offer a pure, single strain of highest merit. **Each, 10c; per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$4.00; per 1000, \$25.00.**

MCDONALD. Cross between dewberry and blackberry. Early, May and June; good shipper. Must have Haupt planted with it for pollination. These two kinds in alternate rows make a good combination. **Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50; per 1000, \$20.00.**

DEWBERRIES

Dewberries grow better on loam or sandy land. Haupt and McDonald Blackberries are best for black or heavy soil. All varieties succeed in sandy land. **Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50; per 1000, \$20.00.**

AUSTIN MAYES. May and June. Extra large, firm fruit; prolific.

ROGERS. April-May. Earliest. Fine quality; fairly prolific. Brings extra price on early market.

THORNLESS DEWBERRY. Similar to the fine Austin Mayes, but thornless. A very satisfactory variety.

YOUNG BERRY. **Per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$4.00; per 1000, \$25.00.** June, very large, sweet fruit.

BOYSENBERRY

This is a strong growing plant, considered to be a cross between blackberry, raspberry, and loganberry. Fruit extra large, of excellent flavor, more like raspberry. The Boysenberry has not been proven entirely in the Southwest, but shows great promise. Special low prices: **6 for 50c; 12 for 90c; 50 for \$3.50.**

LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES

IMPROVED KLONDIKE. Mid-season. A good, all-around variety.

MISSIONARY. Mid-season. Leading variety of standard kinds in South.

Per dozen, 20c; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$7.50.

Everbearing Strawberries

It is not meant that these bear all spring and summer, but they have a long bearing period in the spring, and often make a second crop later. **Per dozen, 30c; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, \$10.00.**

TEXAS. This is a splendid variety, especially in Central and South Texas. We recommend it entirely.

Planting and Care of Strawberries

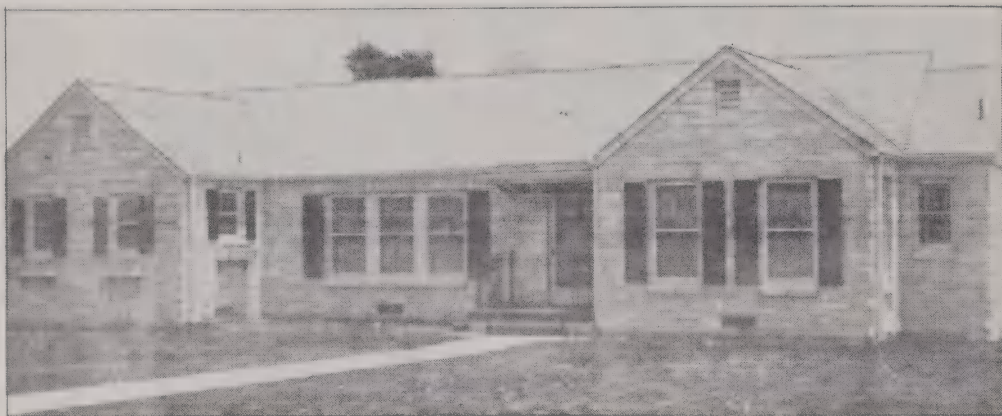
Set plants as you would tomato plants, 1 foot by 2½ feet. Give quart of water to each plant. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely plants through cold spells. During warm spells, rake mulch away from plants. During Summer, partial shade for plants is necessary in hot climates. This can be given by means of brush or lattice placed several feet above ground.

Plants must have moisture.

If planted November to December 15, they will fruit in early Spring.



Crate of fruit and heavily loaded vine of HAUPT BERRY.



Before Planting



After Planting



**Garden of Pent House atop 14 story office building.
Capitol dome in distance.**

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS

Beauty Has Real Value

Few see the interior of another's home, while thousands pass judgment on the appearance of the surrounding grounds.

Nature provides wonderful material for outdoor decoration, flowers, foliage, and berries with infinitive combinations of colors. If trees and shrubs are properly arranged and planted, a little money can not be spent in another manner to add so much beauty, comfort and value to the home.

Constant study is given and effort made to find and have the best possible varieties of all plants, evergreens, flowering shrubs, berried plants and all that go to produce newer and better landscape effects.

This catalogue describes most of our varieties and most of all the best adapted kinds in the Southwest.

Renewing Old Plantings

Styles change. New and better plants come into use.

Mistakes have been made in the past. Many plantings are too crowded. Therefore, almost any planting ten years old or more needs a little working-over. Perhaps some plants have grown too large, or a newer, more attractive plant can be used to advantage here and there.

With small cost an old planting can be renewed with greatly increased satisfaction.

Landscape Service

One of our most important services is designing and planting of HOME GROUNDS, large or small. Proper consideration in the beginning will save expense and disappointment. We are glad to give complete details in advance as to cost and all matters connected with any particular need.

Native Texas Material

We grow more native Texas trees and plants than any other nursery. See these listed under BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS, NATIVE FLOWERING SHRUBS, BULBS, PERENNIALS, and YUCCAS. They are beautiful, hardy, and climate-proof.

HEDGES

Hedges should be planted only where needed for a particular purpose, as in a formal garden, or as a dividing line between properties, for screening, windbreak, and background. All Hedge plants should be cut back half way or more when planted. The Privets or Ligustrums should be cut to a few inches above ground, to make them grow bushy. All varieties listed are evergreen.

AMUR PRIVET. See Ligustrum amur under Evergreens. Set 12 to 18 inches apart. Most excellent small-leaf hedge.

12 to 18 inch, \$.75 doz.; \$5.00 per 100

18 to 24 inch, 1.00 doz.; 7.00 per 100

2 to 3 feet, 1.25 doz.; 9.00 per 100

2 to 3 feet,
heavy, 2.50 doz.; 15.00 per 100

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Another small-leaf Privet. Set 9 to 15 inches apart.

Price: Same as Amur.

LIGUSTRUM (Japan). See under Evergreens. Large leaf, fast growing. Good in

Central and South Texas. Set 15 to 24 inches apart.

Price: Same as Amur.

YAUPON. Evergreen. See description under Broadleaf Evergreens. We have small plants at a low price, permitting use of this fine Holly for Hedges. It can be kept almost any size desired, without excessive amount of pruning.

Set 12 to 18 inches apart.

6 to 10 inch, B&B \$.35 each; \$.31 each per 10; \$.29 each per 30 or more.

Live with Ramsey's Evergreens the Year 'Round
CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

BALLED AND BURLAPPED

B&B indicates Balled and Burlapped; that is, plants taken up with ball of earth intact with roots and wrapped securely with burlap. DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN BURLAP WHEN PLANTING.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS

10 per cent discount from each rate for 10 plants.
15 per cent discount from each rate for 30 plants.

First Figures Given in Descriptions Indicate Average Height of Growth.

Arbor Vitae—Tall Growing

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE.

6 to 10 feet. Symmetrical, upright, elegant form. Foliage very compact, dark green.

24 to 30 inch.....	\$.60	B&B	\$.75
30 to 36 inch.....		B&B	.85
3 to 4 feet.....		B&B	1.00
4 to 5 feet.....		B&B	1.50
5 to 6 feet.....		B&B	1.75



Arbor Vitae

RAMSEY HYBRID ARBOR VITAE. 8 to 20 feet. Dark green, almost feathery foliage. Most valuable and attractive of upright growing Conifers.

4 to 5 feet, B&B.....	\$1.50
5 to 6 feet, B&B.....	1.75
6 to 7 feet, B&B.....	2.25



RAMSEY HYBRID. Originated in Our Nursery.

BLUESPIRE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 8 feet. Upright, more slender than Baker's, not as rank in growth. Bluish green foliage.

24 to 30 inch.....	B&B	\$.75
30 to 36 inch.....	B&B	.85
3 to 4 feet.....	B&B	1.00
4 to 5 feet.....	B&B	1.50

TEXAS BLUE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 20 feet. Similar to Chinese except foliage is gray-green, very distinct.

4 to 5 feet.....	B&B	\$1.25
5 to 6 feet.....	B&B	1.50
6 to 7 feet.....	B&B	1.75

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 25 feet. Fastest and largest grower. Good for specimens, screens, windbreaks. Dark green. Very low prices will be made for larger quantity for hedge, windbreaks, etc.

24 to 30 inch.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....		B&B	1.00
4 to 5 feet.....		B&B	1.25
5 to 6 feet.....		B&B	1.50

Arbor Vitae—Smaller Growing

BONITO ARBOR VITAE. 2 to 4 feet. Perfect globe, hardy. Rich dark green.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch.....		B&B	1.25
24 to 30 inch.....		B&B	1.75

DWARF GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. 4 to 7 feet. Dwarf, compact, with bright green foliage, tinged with gold in spring and fall.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch.....		B&B	1.00
24 to 30 inch.....		B&B	1.25
30 to 36 inch.....		B&B	1.75
3 to 4 feet.....		B&B	2.25

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. 3 to 7 feet. Feathery, light green foliage.

15 to 18 inch.....	\$.40	B&B	\$.60
18 to 24 inch.....	.65	B&B	1.00
24 to 30 inch.....		B&B	1.25

Cypress

PYRAMIDAL (ITALIAN) CYPRESS. 15 to 30 feet. Slender, tapering form.

18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	1.25
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	1.75
4 to 5 feet, B&B.....	2.25

NEEDLE CYPRESS. 15 to 30 feet. A type of Italian Cypress, but more slender and compact than other kinds, and of slower growth. Does not bend, and not hurt by zero weather.

18 to 24 inch.....	B&B	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	B&B	1.25
3 to 4 feet.....	B&B	1.75
4 to 5 feet.....	B&B	2.25

ARIZONA CYPRESS. 12 to 25 feet. Horizontal spreading branches. Foliage gray, with tinge of blue. May be kept very slender by pruning. In most parts of the Southwest, this is the best tree where effect of a Spruce is desired. The Spruce is unsatisfactory. The Arizona Cypress is difficult to transplant from the ground. Our plants are grown in large pots, live easily, and make rapid growth when planted in ground.

18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	1.25
30 to 36 inch, B&B.....	1.50
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	2.00

Juniper

PFITZER JUNIPER. Low spreading, with height 2 to 3 feet, and spread 5 feet or more.

12 to 15 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.75
24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	2.25



Juniper Pfitzer



Grouping of Cypress and Arbor Vitae

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

10 per cent discount from each rate for 10 plants.

15 per cent discount from each rate for 30 plants.

ABELIA (*grandiflora*). 3 to 5 feet. Glossy green foliage, with white star-shaped flowers, blooming freely from spring till fall.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.35	B&B	\$1.00
24 to 30 inch.....	.50	B&B	1.35

SPECIAL PRICE: Bushy, Bare-root plants 18 to 24 inch, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. This price permits one to plant hedges of this beautiful flowering evergreen.

AGARITA (*trifoliata*). 3 to 5 feet. Native Barberry. Bright green foliage, with red berries in spring, good for jelly.

15 to 18 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
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AGARITA (*swaseyi*). 3 to 5 feet. Superior native Barberry, gray-green foliage, with red berries.

15 to 18 inch, B&B.....	\$1.25
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CAPE JASMINE (*Gardenia grandiflora*). Evergreen, with fragrant white flowers. Medium, 50c; large, 75c.

CENIZA (*Leucophyllum*). 3 to 6 feet. Ashen gray foliage, with lavender flowers. West Texas native.

18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	1.50
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	2.00

CHERRY LAUREL (*Wild Peach*). 8 to 15 feet. A more slender growing broad-leaf evergreen. Glossy green foliage. Must have yearly application of copperas in limey soils.

2 to 3 feet.....	B&B	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet.....	B&B	2.25
4 to 5 feet.....	B&B	3.00
5 to 6 feet.....	B&B	3.50

EUONYMUS (*Japonicus*). 2 to 7 feet Dark green, glossy leaves. Most dependable

12 to 18 inch, bushy	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch, bushy	.75	B&B	1.00
24 to 30 inch, bushy		B&B	1.25

FIRETHORN (*Laland*). *Pyracantha lalandi*. 5 to 7 feet. Hardy, attractive evergreen, similar to YUNNAN, but upright in growth, with orange-red berries in fall and winter.

12 to 18 inch, B&B.....	\$.75
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.00
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	1.50
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	2.00



Abelia

FIRETHORN (*Yunnan*). *Pyracantha yunnanensis*, 4 to 6 feet. Spreading, vigorous growing evergreen from China. Leaves bright green; flowers small and white; profusion of red berries in fall and winter.

12 to 18 inch.....	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch.....	B&B	1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	B&B	1.50

GARDENIA *fortuni* (*Everblooming Cape Jasmine*). 3 to 6 feet. The best variety for most of Texas. Blooms heavily in spring and frequently again in fall. Extra rich green foliage, with delightfully fragrant white flowers. Needs two or three applications of copperas per year.

18 to 24 inch.....	B&B	\$.90
24 to 30 inch.....	B&B	1.50
2½ to 3 feet.....	B&B	2.50

HYPERICUM (*improved*). 2 to 4 feet tall and broad. Smaller growing evergreen, with exquisite golden yellow flowers in spring and largely through summer and fall. Hardy in sun or shade.

15 to 18 inch.....	B&B	\$1.00
18 to 24 inch.....	B&B	1.50

JASMINE (*floridum*). 2 to 4 feet. Evergreen; bright green leaves and stems with yellow flowers; constant bloomer. Gracefully drooping branches.

15 to 18 inch.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	B&B	1.00
24 to 30 inch, bushy.....		B&B	1.25

JASMINE PRIMULINUM. *Primrose Jasmine*. 3 to 6 feet. Earliest spring bloomer, large yellow fragrant flowers. PRICE: same as *Floridum* above.

LIGUSTRUM (Amur). Chinese or Amur Privet. 3 to 10 feet. Small, bright, green leaves, with white flowers in spring. Rapid, graceful grower.

2 to 3 feet, bushy	\$.40	B&B	\$.75
3 to 4 feet, bushy	.65	B&B	1.00
4 to 5 feet, bushy		B&B	1.35

See under HEDGES for hedge sizes.
 Very special prices on large quantities.

LIGUSTRUM (Japan). 5 to 15 feet. Large, glossy, dark green leaves; fast rank grower. Desirable for tall hedge, screen, background, windbreak, or individual specimen. Special prices for large quantities.

2 to 3 feet, bushy	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
3 to 4 feet, bushy	.75	B&B	1.00
4 to 5 feet, bushy		B&B	1.35
5 to 7 feet, bushy		B&B	1.75

See under HEDGES for hedge sizes.

LIGUSTRUM (Wax-Leaf). 3 to 6 feet. Thickest, most glossy waxy leaves.

18 to 24 inch, B&B	\$1.00
24 to 30 inch, B&B	1.50
3 to 4 feet, B&B	2.00

MAGNOLIA (grandiflora). Stately evergreen tree, with large fragrant blossoms.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	B&B	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet		B&B	3.00
4 to 5 feet		B&B	4.00

MALPIGHIA glabra (Barbados Cherry). 2 to 4 feet. Pointed leaves with small rose red fragrant flowers in summer and fall, and bright red berries in winter.

18 to 24 inch	B&B	\$1.25
24 to 30 inch	B&B	1.50



Ligustrum (Japan)



Nandina Domestica

NANDINA (domestica). 2 to 5 feet. Leaves red in winter, with clusters of red berries.

Small plants from 4-inch pots	\$.35
12 to 15 inch, B&B	.75
15 to 18 inch, B&B	1.00
18 to 24 inch, B&B	1.35

PRIVETS. Same as Ligstrums above.

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL. The rare evergreen of Central West Texas, producing large Wisteria-like panicles of lavender flowers in spring. Can only be transplanted from pots, but grows well in all soils. 4 to 7 feet.

Plants from 4-inch pots	\$.75
18 to 24 inch, B&B	1.50
2 to 3 feet, B&B	2.00

PHOTINIA serrulata. 6 to 10 feet. Rich holly-leaf foliage, dark green on top, lighter underneath, turning many shades of color in winter. Large panicles of white flowers in spring on older plants, followed by red berries in winter.

2 to 3 feet	B&B	\$1.75
3 to 4 feet	B&B	2.25
4 to 5 feet	B&B	3.00

SUMACH (evergreen). 3 to 6 feet. Another hardy West Texas native. Red twigs, with attractive fall and winter coloring of foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$.50	B&B	\$1.00
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YAUPON. Evergreen. 4 to 8 feet. Native evergreen holly. Red berries in winter. An excellent plant for individual specimens, with or without shearing, and for hedges. Following are very low prices.

6 to 10 inch, B&B	\$.35
15 to 18 inch, B&B	.85
18 to 24 inch, B&B	1.25
24 to 30 inch, B&B	1.50

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Our inexpensive, luxuriantly flowering shrubs give touches of color in all hues and shades to any planting, yard, or landscape.

25c plants.....	\$2.50	dozen
35c plants.....	3.50	dozen
50c plants.....	5.00	dozen
65c plants.....	6.50	dozen
75c plants.....	7.50	dozen

First Figures Given in Description Indicates Average Height of Growth.



Althea

ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon, 5 to 9 feet. Single and double lavender, double pink, double red, single and double white. Continual summer bloomers. Excellent for large individual flowering shrubs and hedges. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

BUDDLEIA. Magnifica improved. Butterfly Bush. Grows 2 to 3 feet. Long spikes of lilac-blue flowers, blooming all summer. Each, 2 year, strong, 35c.

BUDDLEIA. Ile de France. Fine new variety. Free flowering, with long spikes of deep violet-purple flowers. Each, 50c.

CAPE MYRTLE. Universal flowering shrub of the South. Lavender, light pink, dark pink, red, and white. May be grown as large shrub, or kept small by pruning. Cutting off flowers as they mature, before seed forms, will produce continual flowering. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

ESPERANZA (Tecoma stans). 3 to 5 feet. Bright yellow flowers in summer.
18 to 24 inch.....B&B \$.75
2 to 3 feet.....B&B 1.25

JASMINE FLORIDUM (Humile). 2 to 3 feet. Evergreen, bright green leaves and stems, with yellow flowers. Constant bloomer. Gracefully drooping branches.

15 to 18-inch.....	\$.50	B&B.....	\$.75
18 to 24-inch.....	.75	B&B.....	1.00
24 to 30-inch.....	1.00	B&B.....	1.50

JASMINE PRIMULINUM. Primrose Jasmine. 3 to 6 feet. Earliest spring bloomer, large fragrant flowers. Price: Same as Floridum above.

LILAC. Purple. 5 to 7 feet. Fragrant. Spring bloomer. Each, 50c.

MOCK ORANGE. Philadelphus, 5 to 7 feet. Beautiful white, fragrant flowers. Old favorite of Southern gardens. Each, 50c.

OLEANDER. White. Each, 50c; red and yellow. Each, 75c.

POINCIANA. Bird of Paradise, 5 to 7 feet. Panicles of red and yellow flowers. Each, 50c.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING, 6 to 8 feet. Double red flowers, almost like roses. Each, 35c.

POMEGRANATE, FRUITING. 4 to 6 feet. Flowers bright red, followed by attractive red fruit. Each, 50c.

POMEGRANATE, Dwarf. 2 to 4 feet. Bright red or scarlet flowers most of the spring, summer, and fall. A most desirable shrub.

15 to 18 inch.....	B&B \$.60
18 to 24 inch.....	B&B .90



Cape Myrtle

FLOWERING PEACH. 8 to 10 feet. Pink, red and white. Each, 50c.

DWARF FLOWERING PEACH. A novelty, but hardy and attractive. Grows three feet tall and about three feet broad. A solid mass of peach blossoms in early spring. Foliage rich green. Each, 12 to 18 inch, 50c.

RED LEAF PLUM. 8 to 10 feet. Most striking in any yard or landscape. Leaves turn brilliant red to purple in fall, and show considerable color through the summer. Medium, 35c; large, 50c.

QUINCE, JAPAN. 3 to 6 feet. Fire-Bush. Commonly called Japonica. Scarlet flowers in early spring. Each, 50c; large, 75c.

SPIREA. Bridal Wreath. Single, white. 3 to 6 feet. A bank of snow white in spring. Each, medium, 35c; large, 50c.

TAMARIX ESTIVALIS. Salt Cedar. 5 to 7 feet. Dainty pink flowers in summer. Each, medium, 35c; large, 50c.

TAMARIX PLUMOSA. Mammoth plumes of feather-like green. Each, medium, 35c; large, 50c.

TAMARIX EVERGREEN. Athol. Blue-gray foliage, evergreen in South Texas. Rapid grower. Each, 50c. Grows 7 to 12 feet.

THRYALLIS. 2 to 3 feet. Conspicuous flowers of red and yellow make this constantly flowering little shrub most attractive.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.65	B&B	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	B&B	1.25

VITEX. Sweet Lavender. Large spikes of lavender flowers. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

VITEX negundo incisa. An improved Vitex, with finer foliage, and more dainty flowers of lavender to purple than the old favorite Sweet Lavender. This Vitex is one of the best bee food plants. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

WILLOW FLOWERING. Makes small tree. Profuse summer bloomer. Lavender and white. Each, 4 to 5 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 feet, 75c.

WEIGELA ROSEA. 5 to 6 feet. Rose pink flowers in spring. Prefers partly shaded place. Each, 50c.

Native Flowering and Foliage Shrubs

The following varieties are part of our collection of hardy, attractive, climate-proof Natives:

ANISACANTHUS. Grows three to five feet, blooming constantly all summer, with orange-red flowers. Indifferent to drouth. Each, 35c.



Lantana Blooms

CORALBERRY. 2 to 3 feet. Dainty foliage, with coral red berries in winter. Each, medium, 25c; large, 50c.

EUPATORIUM. 3 to 5 feet. Wonderful fragrant white flowers in fall. A real Butterfly bush. Each, 50c.

LANTANA. 2 to 3 feet. A perpetual bloomer, orange flowers. Each, 35c.

LANTANA, PINK. Like the orange, except in color. Each, 35c.

LEUCOPHYLLUM. See under Evergreens.

MALVAVISCUS. See under Perennials.

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL. See under Evergreens.

PARKINSONIA. Retama. Grows 15 feet. Foliage like Mesquite, with glowing yellow flowers in summer. Medium, 50c; large, 75c.

REDBUD. 5 to 10 feet. Purplish-red flowers in spring, before foliage comes. Each, 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 6 feet, 75c.

SALVIA GREGGI. Almost evergreen. Dark crimson flowers all summer. Grows two feet. Each, 25c.

SUMACH, STAGHORN. 6 to 8 feet. Large leaves, with striking autumn colors. Each, 50c.

SUMACH COPALLINA. 6 to 8 feet. Highly colored autumn foliage of scarlet, orange and yellow, and clusters of red seed. Each, 35c.

SUMACH, EVERGREEN. See under Evergreens.

WILLOW, FLOWERING. See under Flowering Shrubs above.

Plant Ramsey's Reliable Everblooming Roses

Our roses are the best that scientific propagation can produce. Budded on hardy, adapted root stocks, they give maximum of growth and bloom. There is a secret about planting roses. The plants should be set about two inches deeper than they stood in nursery, tops then cut back to about five inches above ground, and soil mounded up on stems almost to the tips. Always give plenty of water, so as to reach down to the roots, and then place dry soil over the wet to prevent baking in the sun.

If shoots come from below ground the first year, cut them off.

As with all plants, the soil around roses should be kept stirred and loose on top of ground about two inches deep. CAUTION: Do not dig or spade the soil deeper, as so doing will cut the roots and seriously injure plants.

Start your Rose Garden now, or replace your old plants with new vigorous bushes. Our list contains the best assortment of varieties we know how to select. They have been proven for many years and can be depended upon. All are everblooming, except where indicated.

SEE BACK COVER

PRICES

Large, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, 25c each; \$1.25 per 6 plants; \$2.25 per dozen; \$17.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 100, for 300 or more.

Add 10 per cent for shipment by Parcel Post, or Prepaid by Express.



Pink Radiance

Roses

Pink Bush Roses

COLUMBIA. Large flowers, glowing pink. The equal of the very best. Has no thorns.

DAINTY BESS. A delightful single rose, with petals of varying tones of soft pink.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Large, bright pink. Fragrant.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Buds of rich orange-pink outside and salmon pink inside of petals. Golden underglow.

J. L. MOCK. Clear, imperial pink. Flowers extra large, with long stems.

LOS ANGELES. Vigorous grower, with long pointed buds and long stems. Light pink, tinged with coral and gold.

PAUL NEYRON. Rich pink; extra large and full; fragrant. Tall grower. Spring and fall bloomer. Thornless.

PINK RADIANCE. Brilliant, rose pink. Large, full flowers; perfect buds; fragrant. Most excellent rose from all standpoints.

Red Bush Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY. The old favorite, with large fragrant flowers.

E. G. HILL. Deep maroon, velvety on inside. Fragrant.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Clear, red-crimson. Large flowers, long stems. Vigorous and free blooming.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. One of the finest, most fragrant dark red roses for all purposes.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. Large, red, shading to cerise.

RED RADIANCE. One of the best, hardiest roses. Flowers in bud and full bloom are perfect. Bright, rich red.

White Bush Roses

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (Frau Karl Druschki). Extra large, snowy white flowers. Perfect buds. Hardy, vigorous grower; almost half climber.

CALEDONIA. Flowers white, large, double. Another desirable white rose.

KAISERINA. Long, exquisite, pointed buds, full when open. Most excellent for cut flowers. As a white rose, it has no rival.

Yellow Bush Roses

LADY HILLINGDON. Deep yellow to orange. Fine buds. One of the hardiest yellow roses.

JOANNA HILL. Double bloom with Indian yellow center and buff petals.

LUXEMBOURG. Golden yellow, tinged with pink. Thrifty grower. May well be considered a combination-color rose, and one of the very best.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT. Buds of reddish gold, opening into yellow flowers.

SUNBURST. Golden yellow to golden orange in intense shades.

Combination-Color Bush Roses

BETTY UPRICHARD. Brilliant orange carmine on outer side of petals, soft pink inside.

PRES. HOOVER AND TALISMAN. Combination of shadings of gold, apricot, yellow, deep pink and rose. Most exquisite.

LOS ANGELES AND LUXEMBOURG roses, described above, are truly combination-color roses also and are extra hardy.



Talisman



Polyantha Roses

Dwarf, Polyantha or Baby Roses

These are dwarf-growing varieties, with small perfect flowers, blooming almost constantly. Excellent for beds and borders.

CECILE BRUNNER. Sweetheart Rose. Rosy pink.

EDITH CAVELL. Red.

ELLEN POULSEN. Pink.

GLORIA MUNDI. Orange-scarlet.

KATHARINA ZEIMET. White.

Pink Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR. Magnificent climber; dark foliage. Flowers large, single, rich rosy pink, with glint of white at center. Gorgeous in flower. Excellent for covering low walls.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA. Glowing pink; large, full, double flowers.

DR. VAN FLEET. Large flowers of exquisite pale pink on long stems.

White Climbing Roses

CLIMBING KAISERINA. Elegant, pure white, with robust vine.

Yellow Climbing Roses

MARECHAL NIEL. Rich, deep yellow; fragrant. Nearly everblooming.

Combination-Color Climbing Roses

CLIMBING TALISMAN. A strong climber, with the unexcelled Talisman colors.

NOTE: Climbing roses are not as nearly everblooming as the bush roses, most of which are in flower more or less almost every month from April till frost.

Red Climbing Roses

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. A large, brilliant red; strong climber.

PAUL'S SCARLET. Unexcelled; scarlet-red; profuse bloomer.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA. Splendid red climber. Large, beautiful flowers with long blooming period.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE. Like the reliable bush Radiance, but a climber.



Rose-covered Trellis

SHADE TREES

Shade Trees should be planted wherever needed for shade. In the Southwest there is need for more shade than has been provided in recent years. If a tree serves a good purpose, shade, screen, or other, it is appropriate.

Nursery-grown trees have the best root systems, smooth, straight bodies, and live easily. Tops should be cut back considerably when trees are planted.

PRICES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

	Each	Dozen	100
6 to 7 feet.....	\$.85	\$ 9.00	\$ 60.00
7 to 8 feet.....	.95	10.00	70.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.35	14.00	100.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.50	16.00	120.00
1½ to 2 -inch diameter	2.00	20.00	135.00
2 to 2½-inch diameter	2.50	25.00	160.00
2½ to 3 -inch diameter	3.00	30.00	200.00

CHINA, UMBRELLA. Quick growing. Dense round top.

3 to 4 feet, \$.50;	\$ 5.00 per dozen
4 to 6 feet, .85;	9.00 per dozen
6 to 7 feet, 1.00;	10.00 per dozen
8 to 10 feet, 1.50;	15.00 per dozen

ELM, AMERICAN. The long-limb, fast-growing American Elm grows well in most soils and locations.

ELM, CHINESE. One of the fastest growing trees known. Desirable for quick shade. Will not live in soil affected with root rot.

ELM, SMALL LEAF. One of the most desirable shade trees we know. Of rather slow growth, but long lived. Small leaves, dense foliage, with perfectly symmetrical top.

CLIMBING VINES

10c plants.....	\$.90 dozen
25c plants.....	2.50 dozen
35c plants.....	3.50 dozen
50c plants.....	5.00 dozen
75c plants.....	7.50 dozen

ANTIGONON. Queen's Wreath. Long sprays of glowing pink flowers. June to frost. Medium, 25c; large, 35c.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Gorgeous orange-yellow flowers, twenty to forty in cluster. Tall climber, clinging to wood or stone, or may be grown as half climber, or even a shrub. An improved Trumpet Creeper. Each, \$1.00.

TRUMPET CREEPER. Rampant climber, myriads of large red, bell-shaped flowers. Each, 35c.

TEXAS CREEPER. A better Virginia Creeper or Ivy. Clings to any material. Each, 25c.

RED CLEMATIS. (C. coccinea texensis.) A native Texas vine, strong growing, with

LIVE OAK. The admired and beautiful Evergreen Oak of the South. Not of fast growth, but when given ordinary yard care one will be surprised at size it will attain in a few years.

	At Nursery	Packed for Shipment
6 to 7 feet, B&B.....	\$2.00	\$2.75
7 to 8 feet, B&B.....	2.50	3.25
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	3.00	4.00

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Graceful, tall, slender, giving fine effect. Must not be planted in root-rot soil.

POPLAR, SILVER-LEAF. Leaves white on under side. Resembles Silver Leaf Maple, which is not successful in most of Texas.

SYCAMORE. One of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all soils. Bark white, leaves light green.

VARNISH, JAPAN. A stately tulip-leaved tree from Japan. Smooth, green bark. Hardy and attractive. Semi-tropical in appearance.

WEEPING WILLOW. At back of yard or landscape, it gives a most pleasing effect. 4 to 5 feet, 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00.

myriads of red, bell-shaped flowers in spring. Each, 25c.

BLUE CLEMATIS. (C. crispa.) Also native, similar to the Red, except having purplish blue flowers. Each, 25c.

WHITE CLEMATIS. Evergreen, strong grower. Sprays of fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Each, 50c.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant, white and yellow flowers. Rank grower. Each, 25c.

ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen. Clings to wood and stone. Each, 25c.

KUDZU. Rankest growing vine known. Each, 25c.

VINCA. Trails on ground in sun or shade. Bright evergreen foliage, with blue flowers. Each, 10c.

WISTERIA. Large panicles of purple fragrant flowers in early spring. Each, 50c.

BULBS, LILIES, ETC.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. Gorgeous, early red lily. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

CANNAS. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Red Flowers

King Humbert. Medium height, bronze foliage.

Pillar of Fire. Tall grower.

President. Medium height, glowing scarlet.

Orange and Red Flowers

Allemania. Tall, with large orchid flowers.

Pink Flowers

City of Portland. Glowing pink, medium height.

Yellow Flowers

Austria. Tall. Canary yellow.

GLADIOLUS. Pink, red, salmon, white, yellow. Per dozen, 35c; per 100, \$2.50; 300 for \$6.50.

CALADIUM. (Elephant's Ear). Medium bulbs. Each, 25c; large, 50c.

YELLOW DAY LILY. Rich gold, striped inside. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.

IRIS. White and purple. Old-fashioned flags. Richest colors. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00.

LIATRIS. (Perennial). Native. Spikes of purple flowers. Each, 25c.

ANGEL LILY. Clusters of five to nine large, white lilies, with faint, wine-colored shadings. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

GUERNSEY or RED SPIDER LILY. (*Nerine sarniensis*). We now have a supply of this wonderful Amaryllis, which our customers have been seeking many years. In habit of growth and blooming it is similar to **HABRANTHUS** described below. Spider lily-like flowers, bright crimson, borne on stalks 12 to 15 inches high. Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.25.

RAIN LILY. Native white Fairy Lily. Blooms after rains, and will grow in sod. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

HABRANTHUS. Beautiful red lilies from Chile, with dwarf stalks eight inches high. Blooms in fall, with foliage all winter. Thrives in sod. Excellent for low border. Each, 5c; per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSE. Single, prettiest, most fragrant Tube Rose known. Per dozen, 35c; per 100, \$2.50.

PERENNIALS AND SMALL PLANTS

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Yellow and Pink. Hardy. Flowers medium size; profuse. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00.

MALVA VISCUS DRUMMONDI. Rich green leaves, with scarlet flowers all summer. Native. Each, 35c; per dozen, \$3.50.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

Called **CARPET** or **VALLEY GRASS**. The unexcelled lawn grass for planting in shade. Green all year, grows in sun or shade. Thrives in Central and Southern Texas, and has done well as far north as Dallas for several years.

In planting, have ground spaded several inches deep. Set runners in rows, with rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Cover runners with soil, allowing most of leaves to remain above ground. Give plenty of water for best results. It requires about same watering as Bermuda Grass. In above manner, a bushel of roots will plant 250 to 300 square feet.

Price: 75c per bushel; 5 bushels, 70c per bushel.

(Solid sod can be furnished if desired. Price on application.)

HARTJE ELDER DAISY. Per dozen, 30c; per 100, \$2.00. Smaller flower than Shasta, but earlier and heavier blooming. Very hardy.

SHASTA DAISY. Per dozen, 40c; per 100, \$3.00.

Bargains in Small Plants

Our prices are always made as low as possible. We realize, however, that the cost of the better evergreens in quantity is usually considerable. Therefore, we offer many of the finer, more expensive varieties in small plants from pots at very low prices. To any one who likes to see them grow and is willing to wait one to two years longer for fully developed plants, these pot plants will appeal. Send us list of varieties desired and we will give prices.

Asparagus

A delicious, healthful, table delicacy, easily grown. Tops make excellent greens for bouquets and decorations. Roots, per dozen, 35c; per 100, \$2.50.



Pampas Grass

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These Grasses are suitable for planting in Rock Gardens and around Pools.

10 per cent discount for dozen rate.

BAMBOO. Light green, feathery foliage, golden twigs and canes. Almost evergreen. Hardy in Central and South Texas. Grows 7 to 10 feet. Medium clump, 50c; large clump, 75c.

GEORGIA CANE. Attractive on landscape. Holds soil and prevents erosion. Price, 25c. Special prices for large quantities.

PAMPAS GRASS. 5 to 7 feet. Fluffy white plumes. Small clump, 50c; large clump, \$1.00.

UMBRELLA GRASS. Grows 3 feet. Umbrella-like tufts of leaves. Good in dry or damp location. Price, 15c; \$1.25 dozen.

PENNISETUM. Dwarf grass with beautiful white plumes. One of our favorites. Grows rapidly.

Single plants	\$.10;	\$1.00 dozen
Medium clumps25;	2.50 dozen
Large clumps40;	4.00 dozen

YUCCAS AND SIMILAR PLANTS

These are a few of our collection. Hardy, beautiful and adapted.

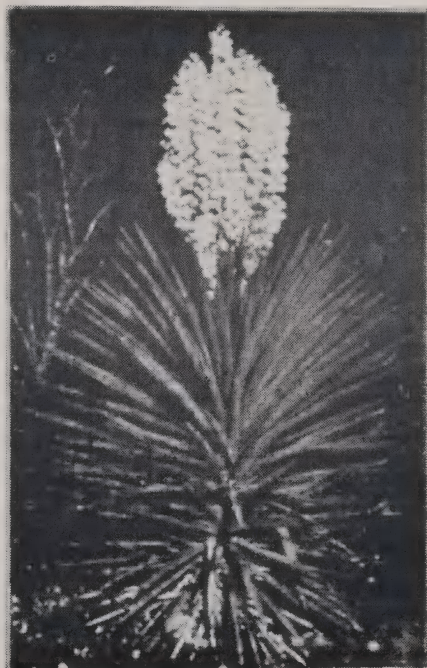
YUCCA (radiosa). Short body, surmounted by large head of leaves, and large flower head. 1 to 2 feet, \$.75.

YUCCA (recurvifolia). Wide leaves droop gracefully. 2 feet, 75c; B&B, \$1.25.

RED YUCCA. Rare, beautiful and distinct. Dark green plant leaves; flower stalks 5 to 6 feet covered with scapes of brilliant coral flowers. Medium bulbs, 50c; large blooming size, \$1.00.

DASYLIRION (sotol). 100 to 200 symmetrically arranged leaves of brilliant intense green. 12 to 18 inch, 50c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; B&B, \$1.25.

SPINELESS CACTUS. Hardy in Central and South Texas, but not in humid climate of East Texas. Ornamental and most valuable stock feed, producing 40 tons and more per acre. Plant by laying slabs flat on ground. Slabs or leaves, 10c each; 80c dozen; \$4.50 per 100.



Yucca

General Information

Distances for Planting

Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear, Apricot, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Pecan, 40 to 60 feet each way.

Figs, 12 to 18 feet each way.

Haupt, McDonald and Dallas Blackberries, 3½ by 6 feet. In rich land, 5 by 5 feet, or 4 by 6 feet.

Dewberry, 3 by 4 feet.

Strawberry, 1 by 2½ feet.

Grapes, 12 by 18 feet.

Number of Trees or Plants Per Acre

1	by 2½	feet.....	17,424
3	by 4	feet.....	3,680
3½	by 5	feet.....	2,430
4	by 6	feet.....	1,815
5	by 5	feet.....	1,740
12	by 12	feet.....	302
12	by 18	feet.....	201
20	by 20	feet.....	108
25	by 25	feet.....	69
30	by 30	feet.....	48
40	by 40	feet.....	27
50	by 50	feet.....	17
60	by 60	feet.....	13

Planting, Pruning, and Care of Trees

If information in detail is not found in this catalogue, any one may write us about any tree or plant problem. County and Home Demonstration Agents, to be found in most counties, are glad to give advice and assistance. The State Department of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, and the A. and M. College, College Station, Texas, have bulletins available for free distribution, covering nearly all agricultural and horticultural subjects.

Location of Orchard

Orchards do best on high land, by escaping late frosts and having good drainage. Most fruit trees will die in a few years if planted in poorly drained soil. North and east slopes are desirable. Pears, figs, and berries are best fruits on low land.

Ages of Bearing, After Planting

Peach, Plum, Nectarine, 2 to 3 years.

Pear and Apricot, 3 to 5 years.

Apple, 3 to 4 years.

Jujube, 2 to 3 years.

Pecan, 3 to 6 years.

Blackberry and Dewberry, second spring.

Strawberry, first spring.

Grape, 2 years.

Figs, 1 and 2 years.

Planting Bare-Rooted Trees and Plants

When trees are received, they should be planted at once, or unpacked, set in a trench, roots covered with mellow earth and well watered. Trees will keep safely in bale several days if kept damp and out of sun and wind. If trees are frozen when received, bury entire bale under ground until weather moderates.

For small number of trees, we recommend digging extra large holes, two or three feet square or more, and two feet deep. In larger orchard, ground should be well plowed and harrowed in advance. With a plow, check land for distance apart desired, 20 feet, or 20 by 25 feet, etc. Run several times in two or three furrows. Shovel out holes at checks, and a little more digging will give a good hole. The larger the better, but in such prepared land two feet wide and eighteen inches deep will answer.

Tree or plant should be set about the same depth it stood in nursery or slightly deeper. Spread out roots, and cut bruised or broken roots. Pecan and shade trees should be set two or three inches deeper, and roses two inches deeper.

Fill in with good top soil about level full. Next, give all the water the ground will take, then cover with dry soil and slightly tamp or pack. No matter how moist the soil, give some water to settle earth around roots.

Planting B & B Stock

DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN SACK about ball of earth. Plant so that top of sack is below ground.

Pruning at Time of Planting

This is important. Fruit trees should be cut back to 15 to 24 inches above ground to give the roots less top to support and to make trees head out low near the ground, shading the bodies. In case of two- or three-year-old trees, if there are no good eyes or buds on main trunk, cut top off, leaving two or three branches, which should be cut back to three or four inches long. We will prune trees, ready for planting, if requested.

Shade trees should be cut back heavily. Ten-foot trees, to seven feet; twelve-foot trees, to eight or nine feet; others, in proportion.

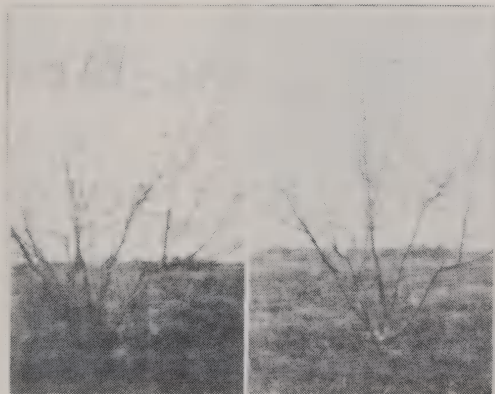
Flowering shrubs, cut back half. Privets and Ligustrums, one-third to one-half.

See under PECANS, ROSES and BERRIES for details.

Evergreens that are Balled and Burlapped need little, if any, pruning, unless extra large.

Later Pruning

As fruit trees grow, cut off sprouts coming from below ground or below bud or graft. When of bear-



Bearing Peach Trees Before and After Proper Pruning

ing age, limbs that rub against others, or are weak or too thick, should be removed. Water sprouts that come from lower part of trunk and main branches, under the shade of the tops, should be cut off. Excessive growth inside of tops, shaded and crowded, is worthless and a drain on trees.

Pruning of old trees should be done in January and February. When limbs are removed, they should be cut smooth against main branch, leaving no projection or spur.

When fruit trees are ten to fifteen years old and begin to decline, tops can be dehorned by cutting them back fully half way. Good crops will result after first year.

Large wounds made by pruning should be painted with ordinary house paint.

Flowering shrubs should be cut back half way every winter, except early spring bloomers, such as Spirea, Japan Quince, etc., which should be pruned after blooming time.

If old flowers of Crape Myrtle and other summer blooming plants are removed before seed is made, almost continual flowering will result. Otherwise, they will flower only once or twice.

Evergreens can and should be pruned any time of the year, if growing too large or becoming ragged. Some pruning is necessary for Broad-Leaf Evergreens to keep them compact and in bounds.

Cultivation

This is very important, if not most important. In home grounds, trees and shrubs should have the top soil around them loose for two inches deep, and free of weeds and grass. This is for the benefit of the tree, as well as for sake of appearance.

Shade and other large trees, after two or three years, will not be hurt by lawn grass growing up to them, provided due watering is given.

An orchard should be kept clean, with a loose mulch of soil two inches deep at all times. A winter crop of oats, turned under before maturing, or summer crop of legumes turned under, will be beneficial. Other crops should not be planted in orchard, or live stock allowed in it.

Wide sweeps or disc harrow will give proper cultivation. Do not use a turning plow, except shallow if the ground has become hard.

Watering

Many people hesitate to plant when the ground is dry, but this is the best time to plant, as trees should be watered when planted, whether dry or not, and rains thereafter do the utmost good.

Most orchard trees receive no irrigation after being planted, but two or three waterings during dry weather the first summer are good insurance.

This is the secret of successful, economical watering: With a hoe make a trench or ditch around tree or plant, and give all the water the soil will take. Let it soak away two or three times. Then pull back the dry soil over the wet, to prevent baking and loss of moisture. In yards, such a watering is good for one to two weeks in driest weather.

Give enough water to reach to the ends of the roots. For Pecans, this means about three feet deep. Do not sprinkle as you would a lawn. After rain or irrigation, stir surface of ground as soon as dry.

Rabbit Protection

Wrap bodies of trees with newspapers, straw or corn stalks.

Frost Protection

Loss of fruit crops is due largely to late frosts. If orchards are kept in good condition all year, so that trees can grow well through the summer, they remain more dormant in winter, and better escape the late freezes.

Smudge pots burning crude or waste oil, burned one, two, or three times in February or March will save a crop. Burning brush, logs, straw, or cobs on windward side will help. The killing late freezes usually come between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

For a few trees one can spray them with water from a hose about bed time and again before sun-up, and escape the worst late freeze.

Use of Fertilizer

Scarcely anything is better than old barnyard manure, which should be spread on ground and worked into soil. If used with trees when planted, it should be well mixed with soil, not more than one part fertilizer to four parts of good soil. As trees or plants grow from year to year, any fertilizer should be placed from trunks out as far as roots spread. In a few years' time this means ten feet or more out from fruit trees.

Commercial fertilizers are cheap and easily applied, and their use will depend on character of soil.

When Leaves Turn Yellow

This is usually due to excess of lime in soil, especially affecting fruit trees, grapes, and roses. Copperas (iron sulphate) is an absolute remedy. Work it into soil, beginning near main trunk and extending out as far as roots spread. Watering at once will hasten results. Following amounts should be used:

Roses and plants of similar size, 2 to 6 tablespoons, depending on size and age.

Grapes, 4 tablespoons to half a pound.

Bearing fruit trees, 1 to 2½ pounds.

In most soils, especially heavy or black, copperas is good for all trees and plants. One application in Spring is generally sufficient, but it may be applied at any time.

Copperas can be obtained at drug stores, or from us. Prices on application.

To Make an Acid Soil

Many plants, such as Cape Jasmine, Azaleas, and Hydrangeas, will not grow in a limey or alkaline soil, and require an acid soil. The acid soil can be made by mixing equal proportions of good loam with peat moss or good leaf mold to fill in hole when planting. Dig a large hole. Also apply copperas at time of planting and at intervals through the growing season.

Root Rot

This is a fungus which kills cotton and affects Pear, Apple, Fig, Mulberry, Grape, Althea, Elms, and Privets. Other trees are not hurt to much extent. It occurs mostly in black, lime soils. The best practicable remedy is to leave no live roots in ground during one or two winters. Planting of ground in grain crops and thorough late summer and fall plowing will, in one or two years, almost eradicate this fungus.

How to Help Pollination

Several stands of bees near fruit trees and berry plants will increase yields of fruit.

Control of Insects and Diseases

Considering the benefit derived from spraying, the small cost is hardly worth considering, whether for one tree or a thousand trees. Materials for sprays can be obtained from most paint, drug, and seed stores. In using liquid sprays, it is important to throw as fine a mist or fog as possible. For large fruit trees, about a gallon per tree will be required.

Because Lime-Sulphur and Bordeaux Mixture can be obtained already prepared from seed, paint, and most drug stores, we do not give formulas for preparing them. Where less than one hundred gallons of mixture is needed, it is better to buy the materials already prepared. Directions come with materials.

A.—SCALE INSECTS

San Jose and other scale on fruit trees.

A-1.—Lime-Sulphur

Use Winter strength in January and February, preferably two sprayings.

A-2.—Kerosene Emulsion

Apply if needed during growing season in May and June.

Kerosene	1 gallon
Laundry soap	¼ pound
Water	½ gallon

Dissolve soap in water by boiling, remove from fire and stir vigorously until it forms a creamy emulsion. Dilute in 5 to 15 gallons of water, according to tenderness of growth.

B.—SUCKING INSECTS

Summer spray for Lice, Red Spider, Aphis, and other insects on Arbor Vitae and other evergreens.

B-1.—Lime-Sulphur

Summer strength.

B-2.—Nicotine Solution

Black Leaf 40	1¼ teaspoonfuls
Laundry soap	1 ounce
Water	1 gallon

Dissolve soap in water by boiling, and add "Black Leaf 40".

C.—LEAF-CHEWING INSECTS

Caterpillars, etc.

C-1.—Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead (dry)	3 ounces
Stone Lime	½ pound

Slake lime in water and add it with arsenate of lead to 5 gallons of water.

D.—FUNGUS, MILDEW, ETC.

Mildew on grapes, roses, crape myrtles, etc., and Black Spot on roses and other plants.

D-1.—Bordeaux Mixture

D-2.—Sulphur

Sprinkle plants with water and dust with powdered sulphur, through bellows or duster. Repeat one or more times.

E.—BROWN ROT, SCAB, CURCULIO

Brown Rot appears on peaches as small circular brown spots, which enlarge rapidly under moist conditions and cause decay of fruit. Scab causes drying and cracking of skin. Curculio, in its larva or grub stage, is a small whitish worm, and attacks fruit of peach and plum. These troubles are serious, but are easily controlled by using the two sprays given below.

E-1.

Spray trees in Winter with LIME-SULPHUR. Same as A-1.

E-2.

Ten days after flowers drop in the Spring, spray with LIME-SULPHUR (Summer strength), to which is added 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead to mixture of 50 gallons. A second spraying ten days to two weeks later will be desirable, though perhaps not necessary.

F.—BORERS

Borers are small white worms that work under bark of trees, and are easily detected by swollen bark, or oozing out of wax or gum.

F-1

Dig borers out with sharp knife or flexible wire. Remove loose or dead bark, and paint wound with good house paint.

F-2

Inject small amount of High Life (Bisulphite of Carbon) in holes or tunnels, and stop up holes with clay or putty.

F-3

About October 10 apply Paradichlorobenzene, which can be obtained from drug stores, and should be used according to directions that come with material.

G.—BAG WORMS

In Spring and early Summer, bags one to three inches long may appear on Evergreens. Worms will soon come out and quickly kill plants. Pull off and burn the bags at once, or apply spray E-2 given above.

Soil Erosion and Flood Control

This is one of the biggest agricultural problems facing the entire country. In proportion and equally seriously does it affect thousands of individual farmers and home owners.

On the Farm

A small ditch may soon become a large gully, destroying the value of several acres. A few plants or trees set out will not only stop the washing but build back the soil in quantity and fertility.

Land with a gentle slope may be washing to the low side. A rock wall or embankment would catch and hold the fertile soil. However, there are several kinds of trees and plants that will serve the purpose as well at less cost and, in addition, some kinds will provide shade and fruit.

In low lands where there is overflow at time of high floods, the destructive force of water may be lessened by proper planting of trees.

Home Grounds and Estates

Particularly in case of large grounds, there is opportunity to cover slopes and terraces so as to retain soil and moisture and provide beautiful effects.

Ask for Information

If you have a problem on large or small scale, give us details and let us suggest a simple solution. We have the best of trees and plants for the purpose, combining qualities of soil-saving, fruit and flower production, and landscape effect.

From Mrs. M. C. R. H., Oglesby, Texas:

I am living in my own home, after quite a long absence, and find four peach trees still bearing good fruit, which I bought from you more than twenty years ago.

AUSTIN, TEXAS

(Use other side if needed)

INDEX

REFER TO THIS INDEX. You will be interested in reading it carefully and referring to descriptions of plants with which you are not familiar.

	Page		Page		Page
A		Fig	8	Peach Flowering	21
Abelia	18	Firethorn	18	Pear	10
Agarita	18	Flowering Shrubs	20-21	Pecan	11
Althea	20	G		Pennisetum	27
Amaryllis	26	Gardenia	18	Perennials	26
Anisacanthus	21	Gen. Information	28-30	Persimmon	10
Antigonon	25	Gladiolus	26	Philadelphus	20
Apple	9	Grape	12	Photinia	19
Apricot	9	Grasses	26, 27	Planting and Pruning	23
Arbor Vitae	16-17	H		Planting Distances	23
Asparagus	26	Habranthus	26	Plum	6-7
B		Hedge Plants	15	Plum-Cherry	7
Bamboo	27	Holly	19	Plum, Red-Leaf	21
Barberry	18	Honeysuckle	25	Poincianna	20
Berries	12-13	Hypericum	18	Pomegranate	20
Bignonia	25	I		Poplar	25
Bird of Paradise	20	Iris	26	Privet	15, 19
Blackberry	12-13	Ivy	25	Pyracantha	18
Boysenberry	13	J		Q	
Bridal Wreath	21	Jasmine	18, 20	Quince	21
Buddleia	20	Jube	9	R	
Bulbs	26	Juniper	17	Red Bud	21
Business Notices	2	K		Retama	21
C		Kudzu	25	Roses	22-24
Cactus	27	L		Back Cover	
Caladium	26	Landscaping	14-15	S	
Cane	27	Lantana	21	Salt Cedar	21
Canna	26	Laurel	19	Salvia	21
Cape Jasmine	18	Leucophyllum	18	Shade Trees	25
Ceniza	18	Liatris	26	Spraying	29-30
Cherry	7	Lilac	20	Spirea	21
Cherry Laurel	18	Lilies	25	Strawberry	13
China, Umbrella	25	Ligustrum	19	Sumach	19, 21
Chrysanthemum	26	M		Sycamore	25
Clematis	25	Magnolia	19	Tamarix	21
Coralberry	21	Malpighia	19	T	
Crab Apple	9	Malvaviscus	26	Tecoma	20
Crape Myrtle	20	Mock Orange	20	Thryallis	21
Creepers	25	Mulberry	9	Trumpet Creeper	25
Cypress	17	N		Tube Rose	26
D		Nandina	19	V	
Daisy	26	Native Shrubs	21	Varnish, Japan	25
Daisy-lirion	27	Nectarine	7	Vinca	25
Dewberry	12-13	O		Vines	25
E		Oak	25	Vitex	21
Elephant Ear	26	Oleander	20	W	
Elm	25	P		Weigela	21
Esperanza	20	Parkinsonia	21	Willow, Flowering	21
Euonymous	18	Peach	3-5	Willow, Weeping	25
Eupatorium	21	Y		Wisteria	25
Evergreens	16-19				
F					
Fertilizer	29				

RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY

OUR PLANTS ARE STRONG TWO YEARS OLD

25c each, \$1.25 per 6 plants, \$2.25 per dozen, \$17.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 100, for 300 or more. Add 10 per cent for shipment by Parcel Post, or Prepaid by Express.

If you have an old rose bed or garden and wish to renew it, better take out old soil 6 to 12 inches deep and replace with new mixture of the following: 2 parts good top soil, 1 part leaf mold, 1 part old barnyard fertilizer. Add copperas as directed under heading, "When Leaves Turn Yellow", page 29.

*Plant a Rose Garden Now or
Replace Your Old Plants with New*

